by his virtues, there would at least be manliness to the Union, the exclusive jurisdiction, and, in it by way of a recommendation; but the system of blunt denial which has been adopted- and to levy tolls on the segments of the river emsuch as that in the Junius Tracts in reference to braced within its territorial limits, would have gambling—combined with awkward affections of superior sanctity, such as Mr. Clay's refusal to purchase of Louisiana, which was to secure the write a line on the Sabbath in endorsement of the views of the Peace Society, which was set forth in such magniloguent terms at the recent can be recently the United States. Whether levies on commerce [N. Y. versary of that association-is in every respect so at variance with fair dealing that it becomes a duty in those opposed to it, to do what they can to enable the truth to appear. It is a doubt, in fact, whether this species of trickery is not in it-self and under the circumstances of the case, more reprehensible in a moral point of view,

than the acts which it is thus attempted to conceal.
"Were it at once granted that Mr. Clay is a bold, dashing fellow, who lives somewhat freely, who will play at cards for money new and then, who is quick to give and take offence, and who is ready to resort to the pistol when affronted—a litoverbearing and imperious, but yet generous in his impulses-a political campaigner of the old school, not very particular in word or deed; why then, allowances might be made and credit might given for the other good qualities often found in men of this description. But when we discover deceit, either in the individual or in his friendsdeceit so at war with all 'chivalry,'-our doubts are driven to take a wide range and to distrust altogether. Any thing may be forgiven rather than such littleness; for it argues a radical and irremediable deficiency in the whole character.

[N. Y. Erc. Post. THE VETO.

Once more the Executive veto has been interposed to save the Constitution from violation, and arrest a policy of legislation, whose corruption has disgraced or rendered bankrupt half the States of the Union, and tends inevitably to destroy the Government itself. We believe that this is the fifth veto on bills of internal improvement passed by Congress; yet, so fierce and resolute is the public plunder, that, although beaten back from the public Treasury, the assault is renewed again. Fortunate for the country, and the Republican principles of the Constitution, the President has once more arrested this policy, and has enrolled his name with that of Madison, Monroe and Jackson, in his just and noble efforts to save the Constitution, and protect the people from its baleful influences. Every true-hearted Republican will commend the deed, and rejoice at the downfall of this worst of all Federal heresies. Our only regret is, that so many of the Democratic party should be found upholding and vindicating it; yet even they, we trust, although governed by local influences, must admire and approve of the course of the President. It is an awkward position for a Democrat to be following the lead of John Quincy Adams-a man whose whole study of the Constitution seems to have been directed to the one great object of destroying it. From such a leader and such a course, Heaven save the country! but who can save a Democrat ?- [Spectator.

To the House of Representatives of the U. States: I return to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, the bill entitled "An act making appropriations for the improvement of cer-tain harbors and rivers," with the following ob-

jections to its becoming a law: At the adoption of the Constitution, each State was possessed of a separate and independent sovereignty, and an exclusive jurisdiction over all streams and water courses within its territo-rial limits. The articles of Confederation in no way affected this authority or jurisdiction, and the present Constitution, adopted for the purpose of correcting the defects which existed in the original articles, expressly reserves to the States all powers not delegated. No such surrender of jurisdiction is made by the States to this Government by any express grant; and if it to the uncertainties of negociation the subsequent is possessed, it is to be deduced from the clause in the Constitution which invests Congress with authority "to make all laws which are necessary and proper for carrying into execution" the granted power. There is, in my view of the subject, no pretence whatever for the claim to power which the bill now returned substantially ets up. The inferential power, in order to be legitimate, must be clearly and plainly incidental to some granted power, and necessary to its ex-ercise. To refer it to the head of convenience or usefulness, would be to throw open the door to a boundless and unlimited discretion, and to invest Congress with an unrestrained authority.

The power to remove obstructions from the warses of the States, is claimed under the granted power "to regulate commerce with foreign nations among the several States, and with developing the measureless importance of that the Indian tribes;" but the plain and obvious exploit to the liberties, safety, wealth and grandeur noress may adopt of our Republic. rules and regulations prescribing the and conditions on which the citizens of the United States may carry on commercial opeon which the distance of cobacts of for with the United States or either of them; and so the power to regulate commerce among contemplate the immense sphere for Freedom. jurisdiction over the water courses of the States, than the first branch of the grant does over the water-courses of foreign powers, which would be people of the United State to the navigable waters of each and every State, arises from the express stipulation contained in the Constitution, that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privion the same terms and condition, to the citizens of every other State; and so of any other privilege or immunity. The application of the revenue of this Government, if the power to do so was admitted, to improving the navigation of the rivers, by removing obstructions or otherwise, would be for the most part productive only of local benefit. The consequences might prove disastrously ruin-ous to as many of our fellow-citizens, as the exercise of such power would benefit. I will take one instance furnished by the present bill, out of no invidious feeling, for such it would be impossible for me to feel, but because of my greater familiarity with locations, in illustration of the above opinion. Twenty thousand dollars are proposed to be appropriated towards improving the harbor of Richmond, in the State of Virginia. Such improvement would furnish advantages to the city of Richmond, and add to the value of the property of its citizens, while it might have a most disastrous influence over the wealth and prosperi-ty of Petersburg, which is situated some twentyfive miles distant, on a branch of James river, and which now enjoys its fair portion of the trade. So, too, the improvement of James river to Richmond, and of the Appomatox to Petersburg, might, by inviting the trade to those two towns have the effect of prostrating the town of Norfolk. This, too, might be accomplished without adding a single vessel to the number now engaged in the trade of the Chesapeake Bay, or bringing into the treasury a dollar of additional revenue. It would produce, most proba-bly, the single effect of concentrating the com-

merce now profitably enjoyed by three places, up-on one of them. This case furnishes an apt il-lustration of the effect of this bill in several other There cannot, in fact, be drawn the slightest discrimination between the improving the streams of a State under the power to regulate commerce, and the most extended system of Internal Improvements on land. The excavating a canal or paving a road, are equally as much incidents to pular light has yet broken in upon the darking such claim of power, as the removing obstruc-tions from water-courses. Nor can such power be restricted by any fair course of reasoning, to the mere fact of making the improvement. It reasonably extends also to the right of seeking a the mere fact of making the improvement. It reasonably extends also to the right of seeking a ton's bill is ingeniously contrived to concluste at-ton's bill is ingeniously contrived to concluste atreturn of the means expended, through the exaction of tolls and the levying of contributions.—
Thus, while the Constitution denies to this Government the privilege of acquiring a property in the soil of any State, even for the purpose of erecting a necessary fortification without a grant from a necessary fortification without a grant from the soil of such State, this claim to power would invest it with It is best, perhaps, that it should be so. control and dominion over the waters and soil of each State, without restriction. Powers so incongruous cannot exist in the same instrument.

The bill is also liable to a serious objection, because of its blending appropriations for numerous objects, but few of which agree in their general features. This necessarily produces the effect of embarrassing Executive action. Some of the appropriation of the appropriation of the second control of the second c propriations would receive my sanction it separated from the rest, however much I might deplore the reproduction of a system, which, for some time past, has been permitted to sleep with appa- is sure to find ready supporters and make rapid rently, the acquiescence of the country. I might particularize the Delaware Breakwater, as an improvement which looks to the security, from the storms of our extended Atlantic seaboard, of the vessels of all the country engaged either in the foreign or the coastwise trade, as well as to think that England has no just right to interfere the safety of the revenue; but when, in connection with that, the same bill embraces improvements of rivers at points, far in the interior, connected alone with the trade of such river, and the exernated, for its ultimate reconsideration and deci-

In sanctioning a bill of the same title with that returned, for the improvement of the Mississippi returned, for the improvement of the later, if 1 bring myself apparently in conflict with any of the principles herein asserted, it flict with any of the principles herein asserted, it flict with any of the principles herein asserted, it flict with any of the principles herein asserted, it flict with any of the principles herein asserted, it flict with any of the principles herein asserted, it flict with any of the principles herein asserted, it flict with any of the principles herein asserted, it flict with any of the principles herein asserted, it flict with any of the principles herein asserted, it flict with any of the principles herein asserted, it however comprehensive, on the law of nations, however comprehensive, on the law of the felt it to be his duty to meet and to mer which he felt it to be his duty to meet and to mer which he felt it to be his duty to meet and to to consume unnecessive, and the head no intention to be irrelevant, or to consume unnecessive from the reply had been permitted to go out of the Chair were very laborious, and were rendered to us will be reserved the honor of adding another, is, certainly, a new case which no work, however comprehensive, on the law of the felt it to be his duty to meet and to manner which he felt it to be his duty to meet and to to the felt it to be his duty to meet and to manner which he felt it to be his duty to meet and to to the felt it to be his duty to meet and to can exercise any other jurisdiction over it than for the punishment of crimes and the service of civil process. It belongs to no particular State or States, but of common right, by express refor the punishment of crimes and the service of the professor. It is reserved as a guilly with the same wonder that children the power by Mr. President Tyler, with which he contributed.

In vain did Messrs. Atherton and Allen our finishment of the professor in the power by Mr. President Tyler, with which he contributed.

In vain did Messrs at punishment of the professor in the power by Mr. President Tyler, with which he contributed.

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In vain did Me

were made by a foreign or domestic Government, would have been equally burdensome and

objectionable. The United States, therefore, is charged with its improvement for the benefit of all, and the appropriation of governmental means to its improvement becomes indispensably necessary for

As to the harbors on the lakes, the act originates no new improvements; but makes appropri-ations for the continuance of works already begun. It is as much the duty of the Government to construct good harbors, without reference to the location or interests of cities, for the shelter of the extensive commerce of the lakes, as to build breakwaters on the Atlantic coast, for the protecion of the trade of that ocean. These great inland seas are visited by destructive storms, and the annual loss of ships, and cargoes, and con-sequently of revenue to the Government, is im-If, then, there be any work embraced by that act, which is not required in order to afford shelter and security to the shipping against the tempests which so often sweep over those great inland seas, but has, on the contrary, originated more in a spirit of speculation and local interest than in one of the character alluded to, the House of Representatives will regard my approval of the bill, more as the result of misinformation, than any design to abandon or modify the principles laid down in this message. Every system is liable to run into abuse, and none more so than that under consideration, and measures cannot that under consideration. that under consideration, and the betoo soon taken by Congress to guard against this arily JOHN TYLER.

Washington, June 11th, 1814.

MR. DALLAS ON ANNEXATION. From the Daily Aurora of the 10th of January, 1844, we republish the annexed letter from Mr. Dallas, upon the subject of Annexation. It was written in reply to a letter of invitation from the Democracy of this city and county to unite with them in celebrating the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans. At that time we stood alone in our advocacy of this great national measure among the papers of the city.—Without any reference to the position which he now occupies, for he could not have foreseen any contigency of the kind, this letter from the distinguished gentleman was plaed in our hands for publication. It may be taken, therefore, as an expression of opinion not elicited by any consideration of personal interests— a characteristic in which the letter of Mr. Polik also partakes, and in which they both differ from Mr. Clay's. It was gratifying to us then, as furnishing us with the support and powerful influence of so distinguished a man as Mr. Dallas, in a cause which we had asserted and defend at least with sincerity-it gives us increased gratification to publish it now, because it displays alike the manly candor and disinterested patriotism of the man whom the Democracy wish to elevate to the second office in our Government

PHILADELPHIA, January 1, 1844. Gentlemen: I am obliged to decline the invitation with which you have honored me, to join you in celebrating the anniversary of the victory of N. Our friends in this city have arranged for a similar festivity.

The national value of General Jackson's chief military achievement is becoming every year more obvious. Great Britain, with her usual poliey, designed to close the war of 1812, as well by the capture of the key to the navigation of our Western waters as by the treaty of Ghent: leaving surrender or permanent retention of her conquest We have severely felt the power of her protracted diplomacy on more occasions than one; and it may well be doubted whether, if her arms had secured a strong hold at the mouth of the Missis-sippi, the free use of that vast estuary to her commerce and political schemes, might not ultimately have been exacted as an equivalent for some imaginary and exaggerated sacrifice. Nor has experience assured us that any concession on our part to her rapacity would not be deemed by a too conciliatory administration a better and wiser resort than war. The heroism which beat back her America with exulting delight, and commanded the applause of the world; but time is only nov

free to ply the waters of the Mississippi, the expansive virtues of our institutions must be fatally | ing the last day on which it could be sent to the mpeded. Who, under such circumstances, would and so the power to regulate commerce among contemplate the immense sphere for Freedom, the screen States, no more invest Congress with which Texas opens—the progressive advancement of her population, to be protected by our laws, to be enlightened by our sciences and aris. to be fed, clothed, and comforted by our husbandry. The right of common use of the | manufactures, and trade, without perceiving that products of the Southern and Western, and the activity of our extensive scaboard, but it assumes the aspect of a just and necessary consequence

and lineal offspring of General Jackson's valor.

The 8th of January, which thus viewed, bears to the "Great West" a relation like that of the 4th of July to the "Griginal Thirteen," deserves lasting celebration. Nor is it possible to designate a place in our country, whose great and growing material interests, harmonizing with her lofty Republican principles, can give to that celebration sider what? To reconsider the bill, with the President what? To reconsider the bill, with the President what? To reconsider the bill, with the President what? The 8th of January, which thus viewed, bears to the "Great West" a relation like that of the 4th publican principles, can give to that celebration more spirit and emphasis than Pittsburg.

Accept then, gentlemen, the assurance of my cordial participation in the sentiments which accordial participation in the sentiments which actuate you, and of my sincere thanks for the flat-sideration implies deliberation, and the direction tering terms in which you have invited my presence at your patriotic commemoration.

Rody Patterson, Charles Barnett, J. B. Guthrie, Geo. R. Riddle, Wm. Bryant, John Irvin, David Lynch, H. McClaren, John Birmingham, Esqrs .-

The Tyler Treaty is defunct-but the Texas mestion is as vital as ever. No sooner does it disappear in one shape than, presto! it comes again in another to torment its opponents. What will be the fate of Mr. Benton's proposition it would be foolbardy to venture on predicting; for whether the "moon has come nearer to the earth" than its wont, it is certain, politicians have grown fantastic.— On the question of Texas, they seem utterly be-wildered. From what is runnored, it may be inferred, that majorities could easily be found to public mind has vet been made-no gleam of povers interests-the prejudices of the North, the safety of the South, and the pretensions of Mexi-

nouncing at once their judgment.

This, then, will be the test question for the Pre sidency; and should Mr. Clay stand where he does in relation to it, the Democratic candidate will gain an immense advantage over him; for it is beyond doubt one of those stirring questions which addresses itself directly to popular feelings. Its agitation will produce great excitement, and the addition of a fine territory to our Union, converts. Besides, it is known that England is inclined to oppose, however prudently, any steps we may take towards annexation; and this alone, from a sort of national perversity, will give new in the matter, as she has admitted the perfect in-dependence of Texas, whilst our own is surely beyond cavil; and what ground does the "novelty" of the question merely, give them or any nation, atone with the trade of such river, and the exertion of mere local influences, no alternative is left me but to use the qualified reto, with which the Executive is invested by the Constitution, and to return the bill to the House in which it originates the bill to the house in which it originates the bill to the house in which it orig experiments a great many intricate points of poicy and government, that had for a long time vexed the brains of theorists, and might have been

the subject of discussion still. The voluntary resignation of its independence

dangers, with impunity, that we are justified in believing that our country is reserved for some especial destiny, that can neither be escaped nor foreseen. Seriously speaking however, England would do wisely, to let things take their course—for interference cannot promote her in-[N. Y. Republic.

TWENTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS, 1st Ses. THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1844.

IN SENATE. Mr. Choate presented three memorials from the State of Pennsylvania, praying that the naturalization laws may be so changed as to require of foreigners a residence of twenty-one years before

conferring upon them the rights of citizenship; re-ferred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Wright presented a spetition from a number of the inhabitants of the county of Albany, N. York, praying that the bill which has come up from the House fixing a uniform day for the election of members of Congress and President and Vice President of the United States, be made applicable to the election of 1844; ordered to lie upon

Mr. Woodbury said it was within the recollection of the Senate, that when the unfortunate ac-cident on board the Princeton took place, the President communicated the fact to the two Houses of Congress, upon which the two Houses appointed a committee of arrangements to take charge of the funeral. Afterwards, the committee recom-mended that each House should pay a moiety of the expenses of that funeral out of their contingent The House vesterday adopted a resolution, directing their part to be paid out of their con-tingent fund. It has been proposed by the same committee of arrangements of the Senate, that the same course be pursued here. He would therefore submit the following resolution, viz: Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be

directed to examine the accounts, and settle and pay one half of the same, out of the contingent fund of the Senate, of the funeral expenses of those who were killed by the explosion on board the steamer Princeton: Provided, That the half to be paid by the Secretary shall not exceed the sum of seven hundred and seventy five dollars. The resolution lies over one day, under the

ANNEXATION OF TEXAS. On motion of Mr. Benton, the previous onlers of the day were postponed; and the Senate took up for consideration, as in committee of the whole the bill for the annexation of Texas to the United Mr. Benton spoke for more than two hours upon

he subject.

Mr. Evans moved to lay the hill on the table. Mr. McDuffie expressed a wish to say some thing. He thought it was but just that the ques

tion should be kept open to enable some reply to the remarks of the Senator from Missouri. Mr. Evans said such was the condition of the business that he must persist in his motion.-Some other opportunity might occur, after the ap-propriation bills were disposed of, to enable Se-Mr. McDuffie demanded the yeas and navs on

the motion to lay on the table, which were ordered; and the bill was laid on the table by-yeas 5, nays 20, as follows: Yeas—Messrs, Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bay-ard, Berrien, Choate, Clayton, Crittenden, Day-

ton, Evans, Francis, Hannegan, Henderson, Huntington, Jamagin, Johnson, Merrick, Miller Morehead, Pearce, Porter, Rives, Simmons, Up ham and Woodbridge—25.

Navs—Messrs. Allen, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Buchanan, Colquitt, Fairfield, Fulton, Haywood, Lewis, McDuthe, Niles,

mple, Sturgeon, Tallmadge, Tappan, Walker, Woodbury and Wright-20. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill. A number of amendments proposed by the Committee on Finance were agreed to, and the bill was still under consideration when we closed

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Mr. Jameson asked leave to offer a resolution providing for a recess for the remainder of the

ssion from half past two till 4 o'clock. Mr. Winthrop hoped the gentleman would modify his resolution so as to provide for a recess for to-day only. This being the only day in which bills can be sent from one Honse to the other, a recess would be necessary, but there would be no occasion for it on any other day.

Several members objecting, Mr. Jameson moved a suspension of the rules -which was carried—ayes 76, noes 32. Mr. Jameson then moved the previous question. under the operation of which the resolution was

agreed to.

Mr. J. Thompson made an appeal to the House to take up a bill on the Speaker's table, this be-

Senate. The Chair said the first business before the Massachusetts, from the decision of the Chair against the motion to reconsider the vote on the

Eastern Harbor Bill. Mr. Adams claimed the floor, and refused to yield it; and then proceeded to explain the rea-sons which induced him to appeal from the decision of the Chair, quoting at the commencement of his remarks the following clause in the Consti-

tution of the U. States:
"Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before leges and immunities of citizens in the several tering subservient to European domination! To it become a law, be presented to the President of States; while, therefore, the navigation of any me, the incorporation of Texas into the Federal the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it: river in any State, is, by the laws of such State, allowed to the citizens thereof, the same is also and almost exhaustless resource for the fabrics of to that House in which it shall have originated. the Eastern and middle States, the agricultural who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, togeupon the genius and maxims of our Confederated system. I regard our present ability to fulfil the high duties of our political existence, in welcomproved by two-thirds of that House, it shall behigh duties of our political existence, in welcoming, successively, every community freshly formed upon the North American Continent, within the circle of the national compact, as a legitimate and lineal offspring of General Jackson's valor.

The glad our present about to fulfill the which the circle of the national compact, as a legitimate and lineal offspring of General Jackson's valor.

The glad our present about to fulfill the which the will be come a law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of

> dent's objections. Now, in the present instance, he maintained there had been no reconsideration that the President's objections shall be entered on the journal, implies that reconsideration shall be had with reference to the objections of the Presithis message, a few days ago, to vote with reference to any of the objections contained in the nessage of the President returning this bill to the He, himself, had a very imperfect understanding of the message, upon hearing it read from the Clerk's table, and it was not till this morning that he had had an opportunity of reading it.— The message was not even ordered to be print-

When this veto message was read, a member seconded, the gentleman who occupied the chair, decided that the main question would be upon the postponement—but the Speaker coming in, repostponement—but the Speaker coming in, re-versed that decision, and decided that the main the motion for postponement. Such being the decision of the Chair, a member from Maine moved to reconsider the vote by which the main question had been ordered, for the weekly of the motion of the Chair, a member from Maine moved to reconsider the vote by which the main question had been ordered, for the motion of the deem that defence was necessary. question would be upon the bill itself, cutting off had been ordered—for, the member who moved the previous question did so under the mistaken idea that the question would be on the postpone-ment, and that, therefore, the debate on this subbeen any reconsideration of the bill in the manner required by the Constitution. Mr. A. disclaimed imputing anything wrong to the Speaker or the gentleman who temporarily occupied the Chair, though the consequence, he said, of their decisions was, that the subject was disposed of without that deliberation and that consideration which the Constitution prescribed. On the next day, according to the standing rules of the House, a member moved a reconsideration of the vote of the House on this bill, and the Speaker decided that the motion was out of order, because all the forms of the Constitution had been gone through with, and the subject was finally disposed of. From that decision he (Mr. A.) appealed, and he appealed on the ground that there had been no reconsi-

tleman from Massachusetts, in reference to what he seemed to think a strange coincidence—that one opinion had been expressed by the gentleman temporarily occupying the chair, and another opinion had been expressed by the Speaker, overruling that decision. He was happy to hear the honorable gentleman disclaim the intention of casting and the property of the property of the control o ing any imputation either on himself or on the

when the gentleman occupying the chair (who was not very familiar with parliamentary law.) was not very familiar with parliamentary law.) was much embarrassed. He would take the occasion to say that, at the time he left the chair, he did not know that a message was in the House did not know that a message was in the House should pass or not. He intended to treat it as an from the President on that subject, and he did not know that it was under consideration till informed of the fact by a member of the House. The Chair returned for the purpose of relieving the gentleman who was occupying his seat, and was informed by him, what the question was. was informed by him what the question was.

The Chair did not know of the decision fairly before the House. That statement had toupon which that question was predicated, until his attention was called to it by his colleague from Virginia. The House would doubtless recollect that he, on taking the chair, put consideration, asserting that it was but a solemn the question on postponement, when his colleague rose and asked whether he entertained the opinion

that the effect of the previous question was to bring the House to a vote on the question of post-ponement, as had been decided by the gentleman temporarily in the Chair. Being called upon to express his opinion, he did not hesitate to dissent troin that given by the gentleman in the Chair; and he decided that the effect of the previous question was to bring the House to a direct vote on the bill. It was said by the gentleman from Massa-chusetts [Mr. Adams] that there was a decision pronounced at the last session of Congress which was in conflict with the opinion he had given on this occasion. In making up his opinions, he was always governed by the rules of the House, by parliamentary law, and by the precedents established by the decisions of his predecessors. The main question on a motion like this, (for there could be but one main question.) was, invariably, on the subject before the House; and, according to parliamentary law, cut off all amendments, and all collateral questions. He laid it down that, according to the principles of parliamentary law, there could be but one main question. If a bill had been pending, either on its engrossment, or passage, and the previous question had been called that that would be the main question—a motion was made to reconsider the vote by which the ments or collateral questions would be cut off; and there was but one exception; and that was, the rule of this House, which, in violation of parliamentary law, provided that the effect of the pre-vious question was to bring the House to a direct vote on the pending amendments. But until the geatleman could show that a postponement was a pealing amendment, the rule would not apply to nor support the case he was endeavoring to make out. But it had been argued that this motion for reconsideration ought to be entertained? The Chair had held otherwise. How was it that a motion to reconsider was ever entertained? It was only in virtue of the rules of the House .-Wherever a bill was passed or rejected, the rule provided that it was competent for any member of the majority to move a reconsideration. He asked if this had not been already done in the case before them. The bill was passed some days ago, and it was no sooner passed, but a motion was

made to reconsider it. That motion was rejected; all power under the rule was exhausted; the bill was passed, and a mo-tion to reconsider was rejected. And had it ever an absolute veto, as under the English form of been heard of, when a motion to reconsider had Government, he was authorized only to inferonce been made and rejected, that it could be renewed and again rejected? If that were so, where sent back to the legislative body, in order that was the limit at which it was to stop? But the they might review their act, and ascertain whe-Chair held that there was a power higher than the rules of this House; that power was that Constitution which he and each of them had sworn to maintain and defend. That Constitution provided the exercise of the right of the people to ded, that whenever a bill was returned by the President of the U.S. to the House in which it originared, it should be the duty of the House to pieceed to reconsider it; and without that provision the House never could have touched the subject yesterday at all. That Constitution, then, stoo in the place of their rules, and was paramount to all rule. It laid down the rule of their authorized the House to determine rules for the proceedings; that rule had been complied with, and government of its proceedings, those rules must there was no power in the House to touch the subject again. On the best redection, the Chair the law of the land as prescribed by the Consti-

entered at length on the journal, as the Constitu-tion prescribed, before the House proceeded to the President of the United States; and, besideration of the bill.

was not done at the moment, but that it was done subsequently; and it appeared on the journal when

it was read the next morning.

Nr. White proposed to submit a few remarks Nr. White proposed to submit a few remarks on the question before the House, which he held to be one of very great importance. He was compelled by his convictions of what a proper decision should be a subject to all the rules and limitations prescribed sion should be, to differ from the Chair on this point, and to take an appeal from that decision.—
The question was a very narrow one, and the Chair had fallen into an error in relation to it.

The postpone the consideration to another day. So The question was a very harrow one, and the Chair had fallen into an error in relation to it. The question was not on the reconsideration of the vote by which the bill was passed, but a in the case of the bill which gave rise to this to pass it by the constitutional majority, after it had been returned with the President's objections. That was the question, narrow and isolated; and the House, he contended, could entertain that motion to reconsider that vote. He argued that the rules of the House made provision for the reconsideration of any vote, on the day on which it was given, or the day succeeding, and that there was no limit placed on the number of times which such motions should be made and entertained.—
He read some precedents, which, he said, bore could be had in such a case, where would be the proved that the decision of the Chair ought not be sustained. There was no difficulty in the way of entertaining the motion which had been made: nor could any evil arise out of it. There was, however, evil in maintaining the decision of the Speaker, as it served to sustain and enereised in this case. He then reviewed the proceedings of the House yesterday, and contended that the House had been guided by the rules of the House, as well as the provision in the Con-stitution which was applicable to such cases; for the vote was taken under the operation of the previous question, which had no sanction in the Constitution; they fell back on a rule of this House which was made by the same authority as that when a bill was returned with the objections the rule which gave the power to reconsider votes of the President, the objections should be spread at taken in this House; and by those rules, without conflicting with the Gonstitution, he insisted this motion was one which ought to be entertained. Mr. Bayly after stating the facts of the case as they existed, and reading the clause of the Constitution applicable thereto, said the simple question now was, Shall the decision of the Chair, tution were complied with, and the bill had been which has been appealed from, stand as the decision of the House? The gentleman from Massachu-setts [Mr. Adams] had contended that the House had not "reconsidered," as prescribed by the Constitution, inasmuch as reconsideration implied deliberation! and he agreed with the gentleman from Massachusetts, that if this bill had not been reconsidered in fact, it would be their sclemn duty under that instrument, which they had sworn to dent. The members of the House could not have been prepared, on the reading that was had of But had it been reconsidered? That was a matter to be determined by evidence; and the highest evidence, where a record was kept, was the record itself. Now, when the journal of their proceedings of vesterday was read, it was found there recorded that the bill had been reconsidered, and that it had failed to pass by the constitutional majority; and, if the record was incorrect the remedy which presented itself to the gentleman ed. We were (said Mr. A.) forced to take the question on the bill itself under the operation of journal. But no such motion was made; and journal. But no such motion was made; and previous question, without any reference to consequently the question was settled, and settled by the highest testimony to which they could resort. The gentleman from Massachuseus complained that the constitution had not been complied with; but he had here shown that it had. carry it, if—aye, it—they thought it would be safe to do so. But no fair expression of the and then the previous question being moved and lt. however, there was too much precipitancy, that was, perhaps, a jeason why the previous question ought not to have been sustained; and the proper course for the gentleman from Massachusetts would have been, to move a reconsideration of the vote by which the previous question was sustained.

> voting implied consideration and deliberation, for no one, he presumed, would vote without delibement, and that, therefore, the debate on this subject would not be cut off. Thus, there never had the deliberation, it was, perhaps, because the questions involved had been so long before the people, and so much discussed, that they were well understood. He went on to explain the constitutional powers of the House in such cases, and contended that the House had done all that it had authority to do. He next noticed the remarks of the gentheman from Massachusetts on the veto power, which he had characterized as anti-Democratic. On that point he (Mr. B.) differed from that gentleman, loto caio. The veto power, far from being anti-Democratic, was one of the most Democratic of its features. It enacted nothing; it inflicted no measure on the country; it did nothing more than to enable the President, when he believed the representatives of the people were runderation of the bill in the manner prescribed by the Constitution. Mr. A. then proceeded to examine the President's objections to the bill, and expressed his strong objections to the veto power, which he considered anti-Democratic.
>
> The Speaker said that he would not be discontinuous and the process of the people of the problem of the process and presentatives of the people put the public will at defiance, this power enabled him to grant an appeal from the decision of the representatives of the people were runposed to trouble the House on this occasion, if it tives of the people to the people themselves — had not been for some of the remarks of the gen- That was all this veto power did; that was all that could be made of it; and he put it to this House and to the country, if it was such a dangerous feature as demagogues represented it to be, it should be stricken from the Constitution.

Mr. Brinkerhoff rose to a question of order.-He said there was but a very short portion of the session remaining; and he appealed to the House if it was now in order to discuss the wisdom and

and endeavor to prove that they are overbalanced or to any other State admitted as a new State in- for we have already braved so many remarkable which the gentleman occupying the chair (who without reference to his feelings with regard to the election, by the marching of regiments of voters by his virtues, there would at least be marling. to induce the House to confound discussion with mockery for the House to record their votes without opening the door for a protracted debate. -Judging from what had heretofore been the prac-tice in this House debate implied the very reverse of consideration-preventing, by its latitudinous character, a consideration of the question before the House.

As to the charge that the House had acted without consideration, whether it were true or false, it did not affect the principle involved in this question; and as to the charge that the House had susnity to correct it at the time; for, upon its intimated by the then occupant of the Chair, that the question would be upon postponement, notice was given by the gentleman from Kentucky. [Mr. White] as well as himself, that that decision would the decision was made, and very properly made, by the Speaker, that the question would be upon the passage of the bill, notwithstanding the objections of the President-when it was ascertained main question was ordered, and the House refused to reconsider it. The House felt themselves enabled, without further discussion, to record their votes upon the bill. No one, he believed, denied that the proceedings which occurred on the return of the bill were in pursuance of, and in conformity with, the Constitution: and the simple question now was, were those proceedings, being thus in pursuance of the Constitution, to be revived by indefinite reconsiderations of every vote He would not go into a discussion of the veto power, except simply to make a reference in connection with the question. They knew that under the English Government, the veto power was an absolute power. It was there a veto in fact.

Our Executive was invested with a modifica-

tion of that power, and that modification was to make it conform to our Republican institu-tions. It was not, therefore, anti-Democratic. Under the English form of Government, the narch was hereditary: in ours, the President, being elective, was himself the embodiment of but the exercise of the right of the people to interpose. If the veto power was absolute, the House could take no further proceedings; but because it was modified into Executive objections, the Constitution itself had provided a proceeding awno cause to change the conclusion to which stitution. In addition to the passage in the Constitution which permitted the House to frame its Mr. Holmes inquired if the veto message was own rules, there was another provision to this fore the same shall take effect, shall be approved The Speaker was understood to say, that that by him; or, being disapproved by him, shall be as not done at the moment, but that it was done repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill. When, question, might have refused to entertain the preforded them by the rules and limitations prescribed in case of a bill. The House sustained the pre-

It was in vain to say that the requirements of the Constitution had not been complied with. They had been complied with to the very letter. could be had in such a case, where would be the limitation? The House would be involved in endless reconsiderations, which would be absurd.

Mr. Dromgoole having concluded his remarks; The Speaker explained, in reference to the decision made by the Chair, that he was under a pronounced by his predecessor [Mr. Boyd.] The motion upon which that decision was made being a motion to refer the message of the President with-

out the bill, the decision was perfectly correct. Mr. Holmes rose and addressed the Committee. He commenced by saying, that he approved of the veto; but there was a higher question before the House, viz: whether they should pursue the course prescribed by the Constitution itself on re-considering the bill. The Constitution directed, was, had they entered the objections at length upon the journal? The answer was a plain one, they reconsidered. With all deference to the Chair. he thought otherwise. The rule of the House prescribed, that they should reconsider any vote upon motion for that purpose, provided twentyhours' notice were given of such motion.

Mr. Cobb moved the previous question. laid upon the table. A call of the House was demanded, but not ordered—aves 67, noes 71, by tellers.

Mr. Jameson, at the request of several mem-

bers, withdrew his motion; and the question recurred on seconding the demand for the previous question. It was seconded, and the main question ordered to be now put—viz: "Shall the opinion of the Chair stand as the judgment of the House?" Mr. White demanded the yeas and nays.

And they were ordered; and, being taken, were-yeas 97, nays 85, as follows:

Yeas-Messis, Anderson, Arrington, Atkinson, Bayly, Benton, Edward J. Black, James Black, James A. Black, Blackwell, Bower, Bowlin, Boyd, Brinkerhoff, Brodhead, Burt, Aaron V. Brown, Caldwell, Campbell, Shepherd Cary, Reuben Chapman, Augustus A. Chapman, Cobb, Coles, Cross, Cullom, Daniel, Richard D. Davis, Dawson, Dillingham, Douglass, Dromgoole, Elmer, Farlee, Ficklin, French, Hale, Hammett, Haralson, Hoge. Hopkins, Houston, Hubard, Hubbell, Hughes, James B. Hunt, C. J. Ingersoll, Jameson, Cave Johnson, George W. Jones, Andrew Kennedy, Preston King, Kirkpatrick, La-But that was not done; and it was not his vocation; to defend this House for any of its action; nor did he deem that defence was necessary.—

He might, however, observe, that the very act of voting implied consideration and deliberation, for the case he was necessary.—

He might, however, observe, that the very act of voting implied consideration and deliberation, for the case he was necessary.—

He might, however, observe, that the very act of voting implied consideration and deliberation, for the case he was not done; and it was not his vocation; for the content of th ders, Thomas H. Seymour, Simons, Simpson, Slidell, John T. Smith, Thomas Smith, Robert Smith, Steenrod, Stetson, John Stewart, Stone, Taylor, Thompson, Tibbatts, Tucker, Wentworth, Williams, Woodward, Joseph A. Wright,

and Yost-97. NAVS-Messrs, Abbot, Adams, Ashe, Baker, Barringer, Barnard, Jeremiah Brown, Buffington, Jeremiah E. Cary, Carroll, Catlin, Causin, Chilton, Clinch, Clingman, Collamer, Cranston, Dana, Darragh, Dean, Deberry, Dellet, Dickey, Dunlap, Ellis, Fish, Florence, Foot, Giddings, Willis Green, Byram Green, Grider, Hamlin, Hardin, Harper, Hays. Herrick, Holmes, Hudson, Joseph R. Ingersoll, Irvin, Jenks, Perley B. Johnson, John P. Kennedy, Daniel P. King, Leonard, Lyon, McClelland, McIlvaine, Marsh, Edward J. Morris, Morse, Mosely, Nes, Newton, Patterson, Phonix, Pollock, Elisha R. Potter, Emery D. Potter, Pratt, Preston, Purdy, Rainsey, Rathbun, Charles M. Reed, Rockwell, Rodney, Rogers, Sample, Schenck, Senter, Severance, David L. Seymour, Albert Smith, Spence, Strong, Tyler, Vance, Vanmeter, Vinton, Wethe White, Winthrop, and William Wright—85. So the decision of the Chair was sustained.

The House then resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole, and took up for considera-tion the bill making appropriations for certain ar-rearages in the Navy Department, and after con-

The bill for the suppression of private express es for carrying mails, was discussed until halfpast 2 o'clock, when the House took a recess.

CONGRESS-Friday's Proceedings. In the Senate, to-day, the bill fixing a uniform day throughout the United States for the election of President and Vice President, was defeated by

if they wished to show to the country that they had no desire to continue this system o frauds, and a willingness to throw around the ballot-box every legal and constitutional shield they should vote for the bill. These appeals were of no avail. They, with two exceptions, voted to defeat the bill. The Whig Senators admitted that the bill was constitutional—that it was right in principle: the Judiciary Committee so admitted in their report, but recommended that it should not be made to apply to the coming election, and reported an amendment making it inapplicable Those Senators who voted against it, admitte that, if the bill became a law, it would supersed the State laws, and that no new legislation would be required on the part of the States to conform their laws as to the time of election to this; that for the Legislatures to pass a law fixing the day appointed by the bill, if it should become a law, would be an act of supererogation. The only pretext that they could make, as a justification for their voting against the bill, was, tion for their voting against the bill, was, tion for their voting against the bill, was, the bill was a justification in Tennessee.

We lay before our readers extracts of letters tained the previous question under a false im-trained the previous question under a false im-pression, believing that the main question would that in some of the States it would be necessary to pass a law giving authority to the compression, believing that the man question are the upon the motion for postponement, if there was be upon the motion for postponement, if there was such false impression, the House had an opportunistioners, or supervisors, of election, to act as such on the day which would be appointed by the such on the day which would be appointed by the passage of this bill for the election, instead of the day upon which they are now authorized to act under the State laws; hence they argued the legislatures of such States would have to be con- C. winte jas wen as numsen, may made et sold in the resisted. The House, therefore, had a full know-be resisted. The House, therefore, had a full know-be resisted. The House, therefore, had a full know-ledge that the question would be made. But when the resisted in the commissioners, or supervisors to act under this law. It was not pretended that there was not ample time for the legislatures of in 1840, than as a scholar and author." the States to be convened, if necessary, to give effect to such a law, but that it would cost the people something—something to preserve the pulchas, as stated by the Albany Argus, but it is rity of the ballot-box, to keep vitality in the great principle of free government—cost the people something to preserve a confidence in, and to set of the preserve a confidence in, and to set of the preserve a confidence in, and to set of the preserve a confidence in, and to set of the property of the principle of the property of the principle of the property of the principle something to preserve a confidence in, and to secure support to, their own Government. The popular branch of Congress, who alone have the power to originate a new tax upon their constituents, and who are emphatically and peculiarly ter. It only proves that it is an honest change—

> er read to the Senate a law of Parliament extending the criminal jurisdiction of Great Britain into the United States, by subjecting naturalized citizens of the United States, whom she claims as subjects, to heavy penalties if they should purchase or hold slaves, by assignment or otherwise. He has also averred the fact that that government Garden to-morrow evening. It says, that "A had issued circulars to its diplomatic and consular agents here to collect information as to the condition of this portion of our population—that is, to supervise their conduct in this respect. He its rejection. The civil and diplomatic and the sion will call together a prodigious throng. naval appropriation bills were passed, both being loaded down with amendments. Both, no doubt, will be subjects of conference between the two J. Ingersoll, and Charles A. Ingersoll, Esq., were naval appropriation bills were passed, both being loaded down with amendments.

port of Boston; Lory Odell, Collector of the customs at Portsmouth, N. H.; and Robert Wick-tiffe, Jr. charge d'affaires to Sandinia; and rejec-ted the following: Hon. C. G. Ferris, nomina-ted the following: Hon. C. G. Ferris, nominated the following: Hon. C. G. Ferris, nominated as the Collector of the customs at New York; Winter, as Collector at Gloucester, Mass.; Harvy Shepherd, as Postmaster at Northampton, Mass.; and - Pike, as Postmaster at Augusta. Maine.

asta. Maine.
In the Horse, to-day, a number of reports were inity.

The following is from the Sentinel of a later made from the standing committees, consisting of bills and resolutions, which were appropriately disposed of. The principal part of the day was amendments to the Indian appropriation bill when we last received copy from the House,-[Globe,

CONGRESS-Saturday's proceedings. annexation of Texas was taken up, to afford an opportunity to Mr. McDuffie to answer the re- with which they have heretofore acted, and those remarks, and in defence of the course which tound themselves deceived, act as boidly had been pursued by the Executive in bringing the ward the treaty for annexation. He was replied to by Mr. Benton, who spoke with much severity of the means which had been resorted to to involve the question of annexation in the comin contest for the Presidency; after which the bill was again laid upon the table. The several ap-propriation bills which had been subjects of coned. Numerous private claims and bills for terri-torial improvements, were passed. Mr. Morehead, from the Committee on Retrenchment, 1841, at which time it was created, and by which much was promised to the country, and from which much was expected, brought forth to-day an abortion, in the form of a report discussing the by bills as an earnest to the country that they were sincere in their promises of reform.

This committee was created immediately after of laying bare to the country the corruptions and the people were led to believe were enormous and unprecedented. Instead of making the promised exposure, this committee has, on the last day of the session, and on the eve of a presidential elecscrutiny and labor, no evidences of abuse by that administration, but an argument against the exec-utive exercising the power of patronage. The utive exercising the power of patronage. minority of the committee (Mr. Fulton, the only Democrat on the committee) was not even afford ed an opportunity of preparing a counter argucussion was had in opposition to having the report printed before an opportunity was afforded the minority of the committee to prepare a counter report. It was ordered to be printed, with an understanding, however, that, when the minority shall have prepared his views in the form of a ounter report, it shall appended to and circulated with the report of the majority. Mr. Archer made a motion to print 20,000 copies, at the expense of the people of this electioneering document. The motion will be considered on Mon-

The Senate spent the greater portion of this evening's session in Executive business. We understand numerous nominations were acted on. The nominations of Mr. King of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Walworth of New York, as Judges of the Supreme Court, were laid upon the table. The nominator of Senator Tallmadge, as Governor of

Wisconsin, was confirmed. We regret that the crowded state of our columns is such as not to afford space to publish the interesting debate of yesterday in the Senate, on the bill providing a uniform mode for the election of President and Vice President of the United States. We regret that the crowded state of our columns President and Vice President of the United States.

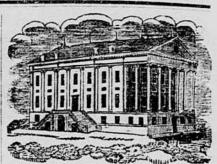
Messrs. Atherton and Allen advocated the bill with great ability. Mr. Buchanan's remarks, in favor of the constitutionality of the measure

were unanswered, and unanswerable.

Elections, to which had been referred a memorial from Missouri, asking Congress to adopt some legislative measure to test the opinion of the people in regard to the constitutionality and expediency of a Bank of the United States, and of State hanks, made a report, declaring that, in the election of Gen. Jackson in 1832, and of Mr. V. Burren in 1836, the people declared the approximation of the Union tayorable to the responsible of the Original Period as the First Congressional Directions of the Vision is devotion "OLD Hickory" so will it be in its support "Young Hickory." That we cordially respond to the sentiments expressed by our Democratic brefites and part of the Original Period Congressional Directions of the Vision is devotion. "OLD Hickory" so will it be in its support "Young Hickory." That we cordially respond to the sentiments of the Original Period Congressional Directions of the Vision of the vigorous sappling of the people of the Vision of the Original Period Congressional Direction of the Vision of the vigorous sappling of the Vision of Gen. Jackson in 1832, and of Mr. V. Burting Theorem (No. 1977) and the vigorous sappling of the Vision of Gen. Jackson in 1832, and of Mr. V. Burting Theorem (No. 1978) and the vigorous sappling of the Vision of Gen. Jackson in 1832, and of Mr. V. Burting Theorem (No. 1978) and the vigorous sappling of the Vision of Gen. Jackson in 1832, and of Mr. V. Burting Theorem (No. 1978) and the vigorous sappling of the Vision of Gen. Jackson in 1832, and of Mr. V. Burting Theorem (No. 1978) and the vigorous sappling of the Vision of Gen. Jackson in 1832, and of Mr. V. Burting Theorem (No. 1978) and the vigorous sappling of the Vision of Gen. Jackson in 1832, and of Mr. V. Burting Theorem (No. 1978) and the vigorous sappling of the Vision of Gen. Jackson in 1832, and of Mr. V. Burting Theorem (No. 1978) and the vigorous sappling of the Vision of Gen. Jackson in 1832, and of Mr. V. Burting Theorem (No. 1978) and the vision of Gen. Jackson in 1832, and of Mr. V. Burting Theorem In the House, Mr. Ellis from the Committee on ren in 1836, the people declared uncompromising hostility to a Bank of the United States, and that paired by the election of General Harrison, in 1840, under the public avowals made by him of the manifestation of such hostility was not imhis opinions on that subject, and under his association with a candidate for the Vice Presidency | emblazoned on the Flag of our country whose sentiments were known to be hostile to such an institution, during his whole public life and that there is no reason to believe that public opinion on this question has changed since the election of General Jackson. The report con-cluded with a resolve that a Bank of the United States is, in its nature, hostile to the spirit of our institutions, and that its establishment would be de- and entering in earnest on the work of the Pro structive to the interest and dangerous to the liberties of the people. After a debate, the resolution was adopted by a vote of yeas 108, nays 60. The House took up the appeal made by Mr. White, from the decision of the Chair, that the motion of Mr. Johnson of Ohio, to reconsider the vote on the passage of the bill to adjust titles to lands in Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Missouri, ral, all the Hundreds having large delewas in order, came up, as the first business in or-der. After a debate, the question was put or der. After a debate, the question was put on the appeal, and resulted in sustaining the decision of the Chair. The motion to reconsider was then put, and agreed to. The House then took up the and the enthusiasm, energy and zeal of the amendments of the Senate to the Naval Appropriation bill, the discussion of which was conti till half-past 2 o'clock, when the House took a re-

The Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church for the Diocese of Alabama, closed its session at Greensborough, on the 8th May. Among the most important matters acted upon by the con-vention, was the election of the Rev. Nicholas Cobb. D. D., as Bishop of the Diocese. Dr. Cobb is at present the rector of a church in Cincinnati, but was formerly in Virginia.

cess till 4.- [ Globe.



RICHMOND, VA

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 1814.

OUR CAUSE IS ONWARDS We have the most cheering accounts from Tennessee. Our friends there positively count on carrying the State. The Proceedings at Nashville, on the reception of the nomination, which we copy from the "Nashville Union," are the

which have reached us from North Carolina and Georgia. The match there, also, is our order. The change of Gen. J. C. Alford, Ex-Whig mem-

the representatives of the people, passed this bill by an overwhelming vote, because their constituents loudly called for the measure.

It will be recollected that yesterday Mr. Walk-

moved a resolution calling upon the executive for information in these particulars. The question was taken on the resolution, and it was rejected bers of Congress will address the assembly by a vote of 21 to 20; the whig senators voting for | Judging from the feeling now abroad, the occa-

The bill for the remission of duties on railroad iron was under discussion when our paper was prepared for press. The Senate confirmed the following nominations to-day: Lemuel Williams, Collector of the

by Mr. Richard Beek, who has for eighteen ve

this important matter, for some two years and have become fully convinced, at this late hour that the Whig doctrines are not only inconsistent out of season, but are also opposed to the interest of the farming and laboring part of the commu-

date:
"When such men as Judge Lilleston of Evans"When such men as Judge Lilleston of Evansoccupied with the discussion of the bill providing for the abjustment of the titles to land in Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Missouri, which was finally passed by a vote of 86 yeas, to \$1 nays. The House was engaged with the Senate's amendments to the Indian appropriation bill when Elkhart, and hosts of others, of equally high standing, come out from among the foul party Whiggery, it should arrest the attention of those who heedlessly gave their support to Federalism In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Benton's bill for the in 1810. These men are all placed in a situation to notice the tendency of the measures of the par marks of that Senator of Thursday last. Mr. the moral courage to acknowledge their error in McDuffie spoke for about an hour in review of the face of the world. Let every one who have

[From the Medina Watchtowee] WHIG RENUNCIATION

Mr Haves: Sir-I would be glad to m known through the columns of your paper for the last ten years I have been a Wi have ever held to the entire. Whig principle I must say, that the proceedings of 1840 disgo ed me a good deal, but I still went with the par thinking that perhaps they would see their folloand refrain. But, as they have commenced the campaign again with songs, coon skins and h cider. I now leave their ranks, and wish them all

success that such means will give them. HARRY TABBILL Medina, May 13, 1811.

Onto.—The Ohio Statesman contains a letter from Mr. Johnston, of West Liberty, who voted for Gen. Harrison—but the scales have fallen from his eyes, in consequence of the humbugs are rowdyism of the Coons, and he abandons them for ever. The Stark County Democrat also pullishes a communication from Samuel C. Gridle of Canton, who was with the Tippecanoe tick of 1840-but the violated promises of the Whi

have opened his eyes. MARYLAND .- We hear cheering accounts from this State. The Republicans are sanguine also the election of Mr. Carroll as Governor. Mes-McMahon, [the President of the Harrison Young Men's Convention in 1840,] and J. M. Merrick are taking ground against Clay and the Coon-A letter from Baltimore also states, that "Messe Elias Brown and David Stewart, the former Jarrison Elector in 1836, and the latter one 1840, have both renounced Clay, and rallied in der the banner of "Polk and Dallas."

PENNSYLVANIA .- A great mass meeting of the First Congressional District took place at Phila delphia on the 13th inst., George F. Lehman, Ein the Chair. "The unanimity and zeal that p vailed, give goodly promise of a glorious victor in November next." They ratified the nomin tions of the Baltimore Convention; and among a resolutions adopted the following: "Resolved, That we are emphatically oppose

the darling measure of Henry Clay, the estab-ment of a National Eank, under any name, sh or form; knowing it to be fraught with evil to private prosperity of our citizens, and danger to the political liberties of our country. "Resolved, That we are in favor of a Tank Revenue sufficient for the support of the go ment, with such incidental protection as ma

position of duties "Resolved, That we approve and adopt the D

"Resolved, That we entertain increased ration and esteem for the honored patriot of Hermitage, and as the First Congressional De

pation of the Oregon Territory and to the renexation of Texas. Our title to the Oregon T tory is just and undisputed by all parties, and admission of Texas into the Union will exadd another star to the glorious constellation The Democratic Association of the North Liberties also adopted strong resolutions of an

lar character.

Delaware. - An immense mass me Philadelphia "Pennsylvanian" says meeting was held for the purpose of organ present, and from estimates made by those liar with popular assemblies, there could not b

multitude, far exceeded any thing we had t They were addressed by Messrs Penniman Philadelphia, and Belser, a member of Congri from Alabama, and others—and after marchi through the city, broke up with giving three chebefore witnessed." three for Andrew Jackson, and three 1 Texas. That excellent journal the Delawing Gazette says: "It was decidedly the largest." greatest meeting erer held in the city of William and proves, if it proves any thing, that the is in arms and will demand the election Young Hickory of Tennessee'